

THE Organized FARMER

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FOR DISCUSSION

Following from time to time in the pages of The Organized Farmer will be extracts from a speech by Dr. Alex Laidlaw, National Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, which was given in Toronto recently to a group of labour and co-operative leaders attending a Co-op-Labour conference. The speech contains much that is applicable to the relationships of other groups and movements to each other, and to co-operatives. It is hoped that F.U.A. members will read and ponder the message that Dr. Laidlaw has expressed so well in this talk.

The Editors.

LABOUR AND CO-OPERATIVES

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

Why Are We Here?

This talk is a sharing of personal views with representatives of labour and co-operatives meeting together. We may ask ourselves, first of all: Why are we here? You remember during the war we used to read the sign that said: "Is this trip really necessary?" Yes, is this trip really necessary? Why have we come together? It is to get together for a frank exchange of ideas; to identify the points of irritation and differences of viewpoint between the two movements; to learn to appreciate each other's problems better. To use a new expression, we want to establish a dialogue between labour and co-operatives at the top-levels of the movements—a dialogue which, I am afraid, does not exist at the present time. We want to improve the channels of communication between labour and co-operatives.

And above all, in keeping with what I said at the beginning, we want to seek ways of making our maximum contribution together to certain national problems. If you ask me to identify some of these problems, I would say off-hand, for example, the whole problem of the distribution of consumer goods, the providing of consumer credit, reducing foreign control of Canadian business—these are some of the areas in which I am convinced labour and co-operatives, working together, could make a very important contribution to the nation.

Two Movements

Let us for a moment stand off objectively and look at these two movements in Canadian life today. First of all a few bare statistics. According to the latest figures I have, the labour unions in Canada represented at the beginning of 1963 almost 1½ million members—up 2% from the year before, I am told; and that is a significant change because it reverses the trend of recent years.

Co-operatives by comparison count in membership something more. At the end of 1962 there were 1,665,000 memberships in co-operatives. But these are not individual persons; they are memberships and of course there is considerable duplication, and I

suppose if we were to eliminate the duplication, the labour movement would have considerably more in numbers than co-operatives. However, if we include the credit union movement—which to some is a part of the co-operative movement and to others is not—we then run into very large numbers, because credit unions in Canada today embrace about 2½ million people. There is considerable duplication there, of course, and many children too; so it is difficult to estimate the true numbers in the co-operative movement. But surely together labour and co-operatives account for a very large sector of the Canadian population.

The Main Issue for Co-ops

Now, let us examine these again, and as objectively as we can. Perhaps it is difficult for us to do that, but we should try. Let us stand off and try to identify the main issue in each movement. I am going to try to do it, first for co-operatives.

What is the biggest issue today facing co-operatives in Canada? In my opinion it is the lack of relative strength. Co-operatives are unable to make a strong impact on the total Canadian economy. Now, I say the total economy, because there are places here and there where co-operatives are making a strong impact on the economy and in some respects they are making themselves felt; but in the overall scene they are not. Agricultural co-operatives are serving a declining sector of the economy. At the time of the 1961 census, the farm population in Canada—the farm population as opposed to the rural population—was only 11% of the total. The Canadian population today is tending to crowd more and more into relatively few places, until over 50% of Canadians live in only 37 places; and 45% of the Canadian population live in 17 metro areas in Canada. Urbanization has advanced to such an extent that two people in 10 live in one of the two largest metropolitan areas in Canada—Montreal or Toronto. Agricultural co-operatives, which account for by far the greatest part of co-operative movement, tend to serve a de-



WINTER BOARD MEET

Last week the F.U.A. held its Winter Board Meeting. This is one of four such meetings scheduled each year. The board members, meeting in Edmonton, dealt with business arising out of the December convention, and with matters concerning farm organization in Alberta. The directors discussed the proposed hog marketing board, and the role the F.U.A. would play in the educational campaign which is to take place before a plebiscite is held.

On Thursday and Friday, the F.U.A. Board attended a seminar in Edmonton on Hog Marketing, conducted by the F.U.A.—AFA Hog Marketing Committee. Speakers included Doug Yonge and Jim McCrorie of Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and Alf Gleave of the NFU. Out of the 42 people present at the seminar, a number of

CHAIRS CAN GET HARD: Readers will recognize many of the stalwarts shown above. They are listening with great interest to the "chalk-talk" given by Doug Yonge, vice-president of the S.F.U. at the recent Marketing Board Seminar held for members of the F.U.A. Board and others. Purpose of the meeting was to determine the best ways of bringing the marketing board story before Alberta hog producers.

HOG CAMPAIGN MEETING

At the end of January, the F.U.A. board of directors, representatives from the Alberta Livestock Co-operative, and from the Alberta Federation of Agriculture met to discuss the proposed Alberta hog marketing board plan.

Out of this meeting has come a group of 12 men who will be available to attend meetings all over Alberta. These men will explain how a board would work, and why it is needed in Alberta.

Speaking at the meeting were key people will be picked to attend a series of meetings this winter to acquaint hog producers with the pros and cons of the proposed Hog Marketing Board.

Sharp Statement Final Payment Is Record

"This is the farmers own money, representing the proceeds of the sale of his wheat in world and domestic markets." Stated the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, commenting on the Canadian Wheat Board announcement of a \$200 million final payment for the 1962-63 crop year. This payment represents an all time record.

In recent months, elements in the mass media have mis-led the public as to the nature of payments to farmers by such agencies as the Wheat Board. Payments have been referred to as "windfalls," or "gifts" when in reality, they represented, in Mr. Sharp's words "proceeds from sales."

Mr. Sharp's statement concluded, "The final payment represents the difference between the average price which the Canadian Wheat Board was able to obtain for the farmers wheat, and the initial payment made to farmers at the time of delivery."

ing sector of the population. Many co-operative people then—to put it bluntly—have to be deflated on the importance and influence of the business over which they preside. Co-operatives are not a dominant force, as for example they are in Sweden, Finland, Israel and certain other countries of the world—not at least at present. As we see the co-operative movement growing at the present time, it is not going to happen for a long, long time. To me, as one working in the co-operative movement and concerned about the business to which I have dedicated my life, that is my main concern.

(To be continued)

Jim McCrorie and Doug Yonge of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, and Alf Gleave of the National Farmers' Union. These three covered the spectrum of the hog board question. They followed the history of farm organizations from the earliest beginnings of organized effort to better the farmer's way of life, right to the present. They showed how the present drive for marketing boards in the three prairie provinces is a logical development from the previous campaigns by farmers which resulted in the establishment of farm co-ops and wheat pools.

HOG FUND

No campaign can succeed without money. A suggestion which came from this meeting was that those farmers who believe in the principle of a central selling agency for hogs should have a chance to contribute toward the costs of the campaign to set one up! It was suggested that these farmers could donate "a hog for a board," that is to donate the proceeds from one market hog to the campaign fund. Those interested should contact Ed Nelson, Campaign Co-ordinator, 9934-106 St., Edmonton.

RICHMOND PARK HOSTS BABEY

On February 6, F.U.A. President Paul Babey took part in the annual meeting of the Richmond Park local. About 60 people attended the all-day event, held in the Fairhaven Hall a few miles north of Athabasca. Greetings were brought to the members by representatives of local governments and other organizations.

The gathering dealt with local problems, local business, and election of officers for the coming year.

Noon hour was a real feast put on by the local F.W.U.A. The food was donated by the members, and prepared by the ladies.

The afternoon session was devoted mainly to bringing information to the members. Mr. Godell, district agriculturist for the Athabasca area led off by pointing out changes in agriculture and the future trends.

Mr. Gillis, president of the Chamber of Commerce talked of the job his organization was doing, and he invited farmers to join the Chamber.

District director Dobson Lea reported on district affairs, and mentioned changes taking place in the food industry. Mrs. Helen James, 2nd vice-president of the F.W.U.A. spoke on the program of the women's organization and of the Junior camp.

Your president covered the field of services, including insurance, and income tax. Also, marketing boards were brought to the group's attention as to "who in future is going to be the hog producer?" The question of farm organization was brought forward, including the recommendations from the committee studying farm organization.

"I was very highly impressed with the undertakings of the day," said Mr. Babey. "Usually local meetings are not too well attended. But Richmond Park should be congratulated on having over 60 people at the meeting. Their membership drive was successful. They already have 100 units, and are still working."

Farm Organization Report

The report of the A.F.A. Farm Organization Committee is now available from F.U.A. head office in Edmonton.

Those wishing to obtain a copy should send 35 cents in coin to the F.U.A. Office, 9934-106 St., Edmonton. There is only a limited supply available.

A synopsis of the report will appear in The Organized Farmer soon.

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F.W.U.A. PRESIDENT REPORTS

We Pull Together

By Mrs. Russell Johnston

The women present at the recent annual convention in Calgary gave me the privilege and the honor of serving as your F.W.U.A. president for the coming year. I wish to thank them for their trust, their sincere good wishes and their many assurances of assistance in carrying on the work that will be ours in 1964.

I wish all the women in the F.U.A. could have been present to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the women's section of the farm organization. An important highlight was the address of Mrs. Henry Spencer, an early Vice-president of the U.F.W.A., to the F.W.U.A. convention. Mrs. Braithwaite and her executive planned a most impressive Thursday evening program illustrating most graphically how far we had advanced over

POOL BURSARIES

Six students at Alberta's Agricultural and Vocational Colleges have been awarded Henry Wise Wood Memorial Bursaries worth \$135.00 each.

The bursaries are provided annually by the Alberta Wheat Pool to assist two young people to attend each of the three agricultural colleges and are in memory of the late Dr. H. W. Wood.

Those receiving the awards this year are: Richard Bellive, Malraig and Allan Floyd Cole, New Norway, at the Vermilion college; Margaret E. Pangle, Lacombe and Dwight H. Woody, Coronation, at the Olds college; Juergen Friederich Muehrer, Woking and David Orville Richardson, Worsley, at the Fairview College.

All of the young people are members or former members of 4-H clubs.

Lacombe Hosts Market Board Meet

A public meeting on hog marketing will be held at the Central Alberta Pavilion, Lacombe, at 8:00 p.m., Friday, February 28th. This meeting organized by the Spruceville Local of the F.U.A., has been planned to provide hog producers with accurate information on all aspects of hog marketing.

The establishment of a hog marketing board is a hot issue in Alberta. Ontario has had such a board for several years and prairie hog producers, increasingly dissatisfied with present marketing procedures have been looking at the Ontario system with considerable interest. Because a plebiscite on this issue may take

F.U.A. Presentation To Provincial Cabinet

By Pansy Molen

The F.U.A. Board of Directors met with the Provincial Cabinet on January 29th to present the organization's annual brief. Members of the cabinet present were Hon. E. C. Manning, Hon. E. W. Hinman, Hon. Harry Strom, Hon. A. R. Patrick, Hon. A. O. Aalborg, Hon. A. Holowach, Hon. N. A. Willmore, and Hon. Fred Colborne.

Farm Machinery Co-operatives

We expressed appreciation for the concern shown by the government over the increasing cost of farm machinery and the rapidly increasing total investment by farmers.

Reply: They are proposing to amend the act this year to assist

farmers in setting up farm machinery co-ops.

Livestock Marketing

We welcomed statements made recently by government officials that something in the nature of a shippers trust account may be required of livestock dealers. We asked that consideration be given to limiting the number of dealers in Alberta.

Reply: It would be difficult to limit the number. More stringent requirements would limit the number of dealers. This will be considered.

Marketing Boards

We informed the cabinet that by direction from the annual convention, we are committed to campaign for the establishment of a hog marketing board in Alberta. We asked for financial help in the campaign. Also we asked that the voting regulations be changed to 66 2/3% of those voting.

Reply: They could not use public funds to further marketing boards, unless the same amount was given to those opposed to such boards. They still feel we should have 51% of those eligible to vote in favor of a marketing board before one can be set up.

Farm Machinery Act

We are concerned with the change in style and design of machinery each year, as this creates a need for a great variety of repairs, which is costly for the agent to carry. As the act stands today, the farmer must sue, in order to establish that the agent or the company have been negligent in the matter of service, repairs, etc.

Reply: The government is looking at the act, but no decision has been made yet. The premier suggests farmers get machine on trial before buying, to see how it works. The government suggested that farmers should always be sure to get warranty in writing. Constant changing of models is a problem, they admitted.

Cattle Rustling

Cattle rustling continues to be a matter of concern to Alberta farm people.

Reply: Suggest local groups be set up to assist R.C.M.P. Concern has been expressed to magistrates by the government on some of the lenient penalties given.

Crop Insurance

Mr. Strom stated that they are setting up legislation to present to the legislature on crop insurance.

Soil Testing Laboratory

F.U.A. requested that one be set up in Lethbridge area.

Reply: Suggested that an increase in staff at the university at the busy time would give better service.

Highway and Highway Safety

Concern expressed with regard to adequate local crossing on arterial highways.

Reply: County councils are consulted before roads are closed.

F.U.A. asked that the government determine, in consultation with farm and livestock organizations, what constitutes a safe method of moving livestock on highway.

Reply: They will check into this.

We asked for flashing lights of a distinctive color to be put on railways engines.

Sten Berg, hog producer at Ardrossan and director of the Western Hog Growers Association, will comment on alternatives to a marketing board. Following the speakers there will be a question period.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

By Bill Harper, F.U.A. Radio Commentator

People dislike being ordered around. Most of us want to believe that we are grown up enough to look after ourselves, and to behave ourselves, so that we do not need too many laws and rules and regulations.

Generally, this is true, but unfortunately there are quite a few people who must be controlled, if the rest of us have to live with them. The situation gets worse, as our population increases. If we have one person living in a township, he does not need much controlling, but when over 100,000 live in a township, as is the case with a large city, then a great many laws are required, to keep them from treading on each others toes.

This is something we must accept. The more people there are, the more laws and rules and regulations there must be. It follows, then, that some of the old ideas about freedom, and independence, which were accepted in pioneer times, when there were not too many people around, are completely outdated today, when the once-pioneer province of Alberta, for example, has a population of nearly 1,500,000 people.

What About Rights?

The Financial Post sounded off about this the other day in an editorial which blasted two doctors who said that the sale of a certain drug should be by prescription only, because there were cases of people taking an overdose of it. This, said the Post, is "chopping away the right that many citizens still believe in—the

Reply: This has been endorsed by a number of organizations. The cabinet has endorsed this and it has been sent to the Chamber of Commerce. This will go to the Board of Transport.

Rail Line Abandonment

We are concerned with the social problems and economic problems in rural counties, where there is rail abandonment.

Reply: Over and above the hearing, the Board of Transport Commissioners have set up small regional committees with local personnel on them to look into the social and economic aspects. The railways must submit to the Board of Transport a projection for five years in advance of any railway abandonment.

Petroleum Refining

F.U.A. asked that a commission be set up to study the petroleum refining process in the Peace River Country to determine the cause of the high cost of the refined products.

Reply: There is a problem! Examination of the problem could be justified.

Commission to Investigate Power

Reply: The Board of Public Utilities will make a study of rates and structure.

Muskeg Conversion

Convert muskegs into productive hay and pasture areas.

Reply: We are carrying on a couple of experiments to see what can be done with muskeg areas. Have not yet got information on whether it is wise to turn too many into pastures because of what it would do to the water table. Research Council is also studying this.

Air Pollution

Air pollution in Pincher Creek area.

Reply: Tests have been made over and over again. Where there are complaints, let government know and more tests will be made.

Power to Oil Wells

Use of underground cables to supply power to oil wells.

Reply: This could be looked into. They feel it would be a costly way of putting in an installation.

right to go to heaven or hell in their own way." The language is the Post's—not mine.

The Post goes on to say that perhaps some people do take too much of this drug, but some people drink too much whiskey, or eat too much food, or take too much exercise. This is their right, and they should not be interfered with. I strongly disagree. If someone drinks too much, and this causes no harm to anyone but himself, perhaps he should be left alone, but this almost never happens. If he spends too much money on liquor—or anything else for that matter—then it very likely means that his wife and family go without clothes or education, or proper housing. What about their rights? Are the rights of a wife to a decent home not more important than a husband's rights to drink himself to death? Are children's rights to a good education not more important than their parents' rights to drive a new car every year?

We need to be pretty careful about this business of the rights of the individual. Perhaps they do have the right to go "to hell in their own way," to quote the Post, but we do not let this happen anymore. Someone drinks too much and causes an accident. The police have to take a hand and the courts, and probably the gaol. It costs a lot of money—your money and mine—to operate these institutions. Or, if the man does not cause an accident, he may wind up an alcoholic, who has to be placed in an institution, while his family need help. This all takes more of your money and mine. If a man spends money foolishly, he may go bankrupt, and a lot of people may lose money as a result. What about their rights?

I certainly do not like to have society interfere with my rights, when I am doing nothing which will harm anyone else. But if I am going to behave in such a way that I am depriving others of their rights, or using up their tax money to pay for my foolishness, then they have the right to ask that laws be passed to keep me in line.

And so I have much more sympathy for the two doctors who said that a potentially harmful drug should be sold by prescription, than I have for the Financial Post editorial which says people should be allowed to poison themselves with overdoses of this drug if they want to do so.

In a highly organized society such as ours, no one can live unto themselves. At the international level, the drought in China in 1961 and in Russia this year, had a tremendous effect on the Canadian farm picture. The revolution in Cuba created conditions which made it possible for speculation on sugar price, and so it cost every Canadian housewife some money. At the other end of the scale, the actions of a small percentage of irresponsible people, have greatly increased the number of automobile accidents, and the cost of car insurance is going up year by year. The discovery of a new chemical process can throw thousands out of work, and so on and on.

Almost every person in the world is becoming more and more a part of this lockstep, in which we all move together, and the actions of any one person are felt a long way down the line. Maybe it is not good, but it is inevitable, in a modern, heavily populated world.

The idea that people should be allowed to harm others, even indirectly, in the name of their individual rights has to be taken with a large grain of salt.

Pool Terminal Expansion Not Justified-Baker

The heavy movement of grain through Canada's West Coast ports has created an interest in expansion of terminal facilities at Vancouver. This has been urged by officials of the government and the Canadian Wheat Board.

But the general manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool says that expansion of the Pool's Vancouver terminal would be of little value to the organization at the present time.

A. T. Baker told Alberta Wheat Pool delegates attending their annual meeting in Calgary, that the Pool could not expect to make adequate use of additional terminal facilities at Vancouver unless it can secure more grain from other shippers or through amendments to regulations governing shipment of grain from country elevators.

He said that any sustained increase in the westward movement would probably justify the very high capital costs of another terminal with adequate dock and berth facilities.

But, he added, even today when there is a need for a maximum movement to meet export commitments there are times when the Pool's large Vancouver terminal operates at less than full capacity. This is true even though large diversions are received from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

The movement of grain from country to terminal elevators is carefully controlled by the Canadian Wheat Board, and grain can only be shipped to Vancouver under permit. Present regulations do not provide the Pool with sufficient shipping orders for its country elevators to keep its large Vancouver terminal busy, said Mr. Baker.

Over the past twenty years there has been a remarkable growth in the amount of grain moving through Canada's West Coast ports. Shipments have varied from only 4.5 million in the war year of 1942-43 to a peak of 187.5 million in 1961-62.

The multiplicity of grain received at the West Coast complicates and slows down terminal operations and periodic delays are caused by irregular ship arrivals. For these reasons, the addition of storage space at the port would increase the export potential, Mr. Baker observed.

Consumer Price Index

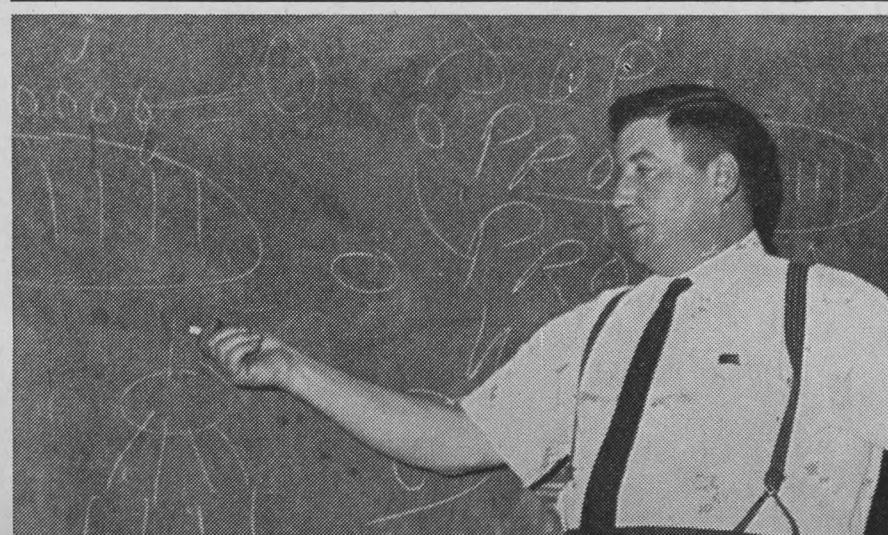
Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) for January 1964 was 134.2, unchanged from its level in December but 1.7% above the January 1963 index of 132.0. Indexes for the food, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol components were unchanged between December and January. January indexes were higher for housing, transportation and recreation and reading, while the clothing index was lower.

The food index unchanged in

However, as far as the Pool is concerned, it has ample terminal capacity at the West Coast in relation to its country elevators and the amount of business they can secure, unless amendments are made to country shipping regulations which would make greater provision for "producers to deliver to the elevator of their choice," stated the Pool's general manager.

A GOOD YEAR

During the 1962-63 crop year, the Wheat Pool had earnings and grain handlings well above the previous year. A total of 70,765,000 bushels were moved by the Pool. This represented 42.09 per cent of the grain marketed in Alberta last year. Earnings this year reached \$3,190,000 up from 2.7 million dollars last year.



"CHALK-TALK": Doug Yonge, vice-president of the S.F.U., gives the lowdown on the reasons for attempting to set up a marketing board plan in Alberta. He was speaking to the recent Marketing Board Seminar held in Edmonton. The ideas he presented will be available in the coming weeks in *The Organized Farmer*, and at the various meetings of producers called throughout Alberta.

HANDICRAFT WINNERS

By Francis Hicks

Our congratulations to the winners of the competition in handicraft and scrap books at the F.W.U.A. convention. The handicraft winners in order are Beddington, Drumheller, Heath, McNalley, Park Grove, Arrowwood, Hillside and Jenny Lind. Scrap book special prize went to Westlock. Others were Sydenham Gerald, Rosyth, Marwayne, Sunnibend, Hazel Bluff and Bonanza.

Prizes for the 1964 exhibit will be \$25.00 for first, \$15.00 for second, \$10.00 for third, \$7.50 for fourth and \$5.00 for fifth. In event of ties the money is added for two collections of exhibits and then divided. (e.g.) If two locals

tied for first prize the \$25.00 and \$15.00 would be added and then \$20.00 given to each local.

There will not be any scrap book competition next year. However, if locals think the F.W.U.A. should continue with a scrap book project, just let us know.

Our country for study this year is India. It is hoped that we can follow our A.C.W.W. President Mrs. Van Beekhoff on her trip through India during the summer.

Evaluation Of Education

Br. Mrs. R. Preuss

Education is defined as the systematic development and cultivation of the natural powers, by inculcation, through instruction and training in an institution of learning, also the knowledge and skills resulting from such instruction and training.

Evaluation is an accurate appraisal of value.

We live in a constantly changing world. Nothing is static, we have either progression or retrogression.

Education is an important leader in the state of change all over the world. Senator Cameron stated, when speaking about the Royal Commission on Education that "If we are to survive as a nation in the next 25 years we are going to have to educate all our people." This is certainly true and the old adage that "a girl doesn't need an education to raise a family and change diapers" went

out long ago. We all realize that an education would prepare our girls for home-making, one of the most important careers in these times. Girls would be better equipped to handle affairs in the home, including the family budget, health program and Christian education. With a good education a wife can often supplement the family income. The educated home-maker is qualified to prepare her children to lead happy and successful lives, and to become better citizens—a goal we all should strive for. President Johnson told his cabinet that the U.S. government is not using the brain power of women to the extent it should.

Education is available now to all who seek it. The provincial agricultural and vocational colleges offer a wide variety of courses. Courses for boys include plant science, mechanical, farm management, animal science, as well as the academic subjects. For girls, they offer clothing and design, which includes sewing, grooming and modeling, handcrafts, home nursing, etc., also commercial subjects such as typing and shorthand.

The Northern Alberta Institute of Technology program includes,

PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY FOR FEBRUARY

February 3 — Meeting with F.U. & C.D.A., Edmonton
 February 4 - 5 — Western Growers, Calgary
 February 6 — A.F.A. Board Meeting and submission to Government; Richmond Park local.
 February 7 — F.U. & C.D.A. Advisory Committee Meeting.
 February 10 — Horseshill local
 February 13 — Opening of Legislature.
 February 14 — Talk by Ralph Staples, President of Co-op Union of Canada, Edmonton Co-op Store.
 February 18 — Federated Co-op, Saskatoon.
 February 21 — United Packinghouse, Food & Allied Workers, Edmonton, Sportex.
 February 24 — Meeting with Provincial M.L.A.'s.

SMOKING AND CANCER BOOKLET REVEALS PROVEN DANGERS

Comic books describing the dangers of cigarette smoking are being distributed by Co-operative Insurance Services.

They aren't very comic.

On the cover of the 32 page color booklet crouches a crab, clutching a burning cigarette in one of its claws. (Cancer is the Latin word for crab. The boring pains of breast cancer suggested the action of the crab to Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine, who named the disease).

Inside is found a six page history of smoking, and simple, shockingly clear graphs and statistics showing the correlation of cigarette smoking and lung cancer. In the last few pages some teenagers explain why they smoke—"to feel sophisticated, to relieve tension, to be one of the gang." The booklet adds a statistically proven footnote—that intelligent teenagers are less likely to smoke.

Although it is aimed at young people, the booklet is of interest and importance to every age.

Co-op Insurance naturally feels a deep concern over the mounting death toll from lung cancer and its relationship to smoking. The



Companies hope their "comic" book will help persuade Canadians to protect themselves by never acquiring the cigarette habit or by giving it up if they do smoke.

A limited supply of "Smoking and Cancer" booklets is available from Co-op Insurance. To get a complimentary copy for your family, just write: "Smoking and Cancer," Co-operative Insurance Services, Co-op Block, Regina, Sask.

drafting, electronics, refrigeration, diesel and heavy duty equipment, photography, and many more.

Evening classes for adult education are offered by the Edmonton Public School Board from January 6 to April. New courses offered in January 1964 include bookkeeping for business men, management and accounting, home landscaping and gardening, and laws for laymen. These evening class programs attempt to offer "something for everyone." It will provide opportunities for vocational, vocational and academic training through a wide variety of courses in the following categories: Academic, technical, basic English, business English, home economics and general interest, examples: painting, creative writing, dancing, etc. Classes are held at Victoria Vocational High School, Edmonton.

Education in Alberta started with the Little Red School House, where all grades and high school were taught. We had teachers with little training and the students were often adults who attended during the winter months.

Then came the population explosion. Along with it, bigger and warmer schools, more expensive schools, with auditoriums and swimming pools, libraries, and librarians, cafeterias. This was the trend throughout the country called centralization and counties.

All this is being reflected in much higher taxes, harder work, higher standards, higher operational costs, more ulcers and more psychiatrists as well.

Within the last 10 years available knowledge has doubled. As constant change on the road of progress forces ahead, this in itself is extremely expensive. Naturally the criticism "the cost of education is too high." There is little we can do about it. We must accept it as an investment in our country. More young people, in order to break into their fields of endeavour require a very good, but expensive education.

Admission standards go up as the supply of students becomes overwhelming. A 50% for grade 12 is a thing of the past. 65% and up is now required by reputable institutions.

What can our grade 7 and 8 boys and girls expect to find when they reach college? First of all a much wider choice of places to go, with 16 new universities strung across the country, plus all the junior colleges in Alberta and B.C. There is much more chance of going to university closer to home. They will also find tougher admission requirements, harder work, higher fees, more knowledge to absorb and a longer university year. The year round university idea has been adopted by some 70 U.S. institutions in the past few years. A study of its application in Canada has been published this year by D. Webb, research director of Montreal's Private Canadian Foundation for Educational Development.

There are many pros and cons to this program. It would however produce earlier graduates. Four-year programs could be completed in 3 years. With the large enrollment increase this would be advantageous. Enrollment in 1954-55 was 3634, in 1957-58 was 4776, 1961-62 was 8394, 1963-64 was 10,372. With this trend, in another 10 years the university population will be about 30,000. What about the cost then?

Certainly a lot more financing of education through loans could be done. We do everything else on the instalment plan. Why not this? An educate-now-pay-later in some form will have to be introduced. Some local communities have started a Students' Education Assistance Fund. This has provided funds for students or adults who would otherwise have had to forego a further education.

CIS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meetings of Co-operative Life Insurance Company and Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company will be held in the Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatchewan on Wednesday, March 4, 1964.

CO-OP LIFE CO-OP FIRE

Co-op Union-Government To Begin N.W.T. Program

A program of co-operative education and organization is to begin April 1 among people in the Great Slave Lake region of the Northwest Territories.

The program, announced by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and the Co-operative Union of Canada, will be aided by a \$17,500 grant from the Northwest Territories Council for the first year, with prospects of additional grants for succeeding years. It will be undertaken as a project of Co-operatives Everywhere, the CUC-sponsored program of aid to co-operatives in developing regions.

The Great Slave Lake project, expected to start by organization of a pilot producers' co-operative at Fort Resolution, N.W.T., is a follow-up to a CUC study of potential co-operative development in the area made last summer by H. L. Fowler of Saskatoon, president of Interprovincial Co-operatives Limited, and J. T. Phalen, an

official of the Saskatchewan Department of Co-operation.

In a report to the N.W.T. Council on the study the CUC said producers co-operatives would be helpful in developing the region's fish, fur, lumber and handicraft industries. But both technical assistance in organization and management as well as capital resources in the form of loans or grants were needed.

Wheat Flour Output and Exports

Production of Wheat flour in Canada during the calendar year 1963 amounted to 41,305,000 hundredweight, an increase of 10% from 37,541,000 cwt. in 1962. Production of wheat flour in December 1963 amounted to 4,585,000 cwt., a decrease of 3% from 4,737,000 cwt. in November, but an increase of 84% from 2,497,000 cwt. in December 1962, and a raise of 15% from the 10-year (1953-62) December average of 3,172,000 cwt. Output in the first 5 months of the current Canadian crop year aggregated 20,453,000 cwt., 40% greater than the comparable year-earlier total of 14,653,000 cwt.

Wheat flour exports aggregated 2,345,000 cwt. in December, an increase of 39% from 1,688,000 cwt. in the preceding month and considerably more than double the adjusted December 1962 total of 1,002,000 cwt. Total shipments during the first five months of the 1963-64 crop year amounted to 7,105,000 cwt., an advance of 35% from the like year-earlier total of 5,269,000 cwt.

Farm Products Wholesale Prices

In the three-week period January 3 to January 24, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets advanced 0.3% from 214.8 to 215.5. (1935-39=100). The field products index rose 0.6% from 165.8 to 166.8, reflecting higher prices for potatoes, oats and wheat in the East and for rye, hay and flax in the West. The animal products index edged up 0.2% from 263.7 to 264.2, reflecting higher prices for lambs, steers and hogs on both eastern and western markets and for fluid milk in the East. Prices for eggs, calves and raw wool declined on both eastern and western markets.

Income Tax

A REVISION:

When reporting cash advances on farm stored grain, a farmer must show this on his tax return as income received at the time it is paid. Only if a farmer is reporting on an accrual basis can cash advances be reported as accrued income. If the farmer is reporting on a cash basis, he must report cash advances as income at the time it is received.

Nelson Appointed To Farm Credit Corporation

Ed Nelson, past president of the F.U.A., has been appointed to the Farm Credit Corporation Advisory Committee. He was one of five new appointments announced by Federal Minister of Agriculture Harry Hays.

Besides Mr. Nelson, the new members include A. P. Gleave, Saskatoon, president, National Farmers' Union; G. R. McLaughlin, Beaverton, Ont., farmer; A. Lamoureux, farmer and agronomist, St. Denis-sur-Richelieu, Que., and Smith MacFarlane, Harrington, P.E.I., president, Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture.

Five members whose terms were extended are: C. E. S. Walls, manager, B. C. Federation of Agriculture, Victoria; G. W. Greer, Ottawa, former president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture; J. Patterson, Winnipeg, past president of the Manitoba Farmers' Union; C. E. Dahms, Huntingdon, Que., president, Quebec Farmers' Association; and J. M.

Johnson, New Glasgow, N.S., a former president of the Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture.

Mr. Hays explained that a system of appointments on a revolving basis was being introduced in order to permit a gradual introduction of new members while still retaining continuity and experience in the committee membership. To initiate this system, four of the present appointments are for three years, three for two years, and three for one year. He paid tribute to the valuable contribution to agriculture made by retiring members.

He indicated that the principal function of the committee is to keep its finger on the pulse of agricultural credit in Canada, and to make recommendations aimed at strengthening the operations of the Farm Credit Corporation.

To prevent a cake from sticking to the plate, sprinkle the plate with icing sugar before placing the cake on it.

The report said the people of the region, many of whom now depend on welfare payments, could become self-sufficient if the region's human and natural resources were mobilized, and it proposed co-operatives as a key factor in mobilizing them.

It also recommended study of housing and community-service

co-operatives. But it said the people need more experience in working together before they will be ready for co-operative stores or credit unions.

The announcement of the Commissioner and the Co-operative Union said that Council sponsorship of the project "is a laudable example of teamwork in community development by government and the co-operative movement".

"Co-operatives have been an important part of programs in developing countries throughout the world," it said. "We are beginning to realize their potential for Canada's northern people."

Co-operatives Everywhere has sent three field workers on co-operative projects to the North but so far on short-term basis only.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

AGENTS

FARMERS ONLY—Steady monthly income. You may qualify as our demonstrating agent. Demonstrate Comet Farm Equipment in your spare time. Machines on consignment. Write for qualifications. Smith-Roles, Dept. Q, Saskatoon, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Dual-purpose registered bulls. Short-horns, 7 to 24 months. P. H. Goettel, Waskatenau, Alta. Phone R 311.



"The gold is on the bedrock still..."

As the year 1963 ended, Alberta farmers put an extra \$1,100,000 in their pockets—cash paid to them as dividends, rebates and patronage loan balances by the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Limited.

Thousands of individual Alberta farm families who had supported U.F.A. Co-op Maple Leaf agencies with their patronage received an 11.3 per cent dividend, and many hundreds of Alberta communities were made more prosperous by the 6.75 per cent cash rebate on farm supply purchases which was returned to U.F.A. Co-op locals. All in all, it was the U.F.A.'s best year on record!

But—in the words of the veteran miner who returns time and again to his claim, "the gold is on the bedrock still." Your continued support will make 1964 another banner year for the organization which farmers own, operate and control—the U.F.A. Co-op.



UNITED FARMERS
OF ALBERTA CO-OP

"Owned by farmers—controlled by farmers—and operated SOLELY for the benefit of farmers."